

Report on Survey trip to points in south Georgia
June 7-8, 1939

(E. E. Rogers)

Cook County, Adel, Georgia

Mr. Edge, Cook County Agricultural Agent, stated that there had been some screwworm infestations but not very many. Mr. Edge had heard of few infestations since farmers do not come to his office for pine tar oil and benzol anymore.

Mr. E. M. Mathis near Adel had two infestations in navels of young calves and one in a pig within the last two weeks. Mr. Jess Jones, a neighbor of Mr. Mathis, had an infestation in a yearling. Mr. Cobb, four miles east of Adel, had six infestations of screwworms during the last month. These were in navels of young calves and in castration wounds of hogs. Mr. L. L. McNeil had about six infestations in the last four weeks. A Mr. Brady had some screwworm infestations in his livestock before Mr. McNeil did. Mr. W. T. Ewart had one infestation of screwworm last week. These farmers were all contacted at the Courthouse in Adel. Some of these men used stock dip as a larvicide.

Mr. Rogers of the Adel Drug Company has sold some treatments for screwworm this spring but not so very much. Mr. Rogers has in stock several different medicines for screwworms. He sells a preparation called A-1 Screwworm Treatment, also benzol and Kreso Dip. He sells more benzol than any other.

Mr. Birksdale of the Corner Drug Company in Adel states that he has sold some screwworm treatments all along this spring. He thinks

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Mr. Birkdale of the Corner Drug Company in Adel states that he has sold some screwworm treatments all along this spring. He thinks

some were purchased for a repellent to be used on castration wounds.

Dr. Cobb, D.V.M., had heard of some infestations in February, March, April and May. Dr. Cobb stated that there are more infestations this year and much earlier than in previous years. Dr. Cobb sells a treatment for screwworms which contains carbon disulphide and two or three healing oils, one of these being eucalyptus oil. Dr. Cobb sells this with a money-back guarantee. Dr. Cobb stated that stockmen of Cook County are having trouble with ticks which he called "Woods tick." These ticks appeared this year much earlier than in other years. Dr. Cobb also stated that there was a heavy infestation of cattle grub in cattle in Cook County last winter.

Tift County, Tifton, Georgia

Mr. B. L. Southwell, Animal Husbandman of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, stated that screwworm infestations were found in dehorn wounds the first week in April and a number of infestations were observed since then. The station owns about three hundred cattle. Mr. Southwell stated that he would be very glad to cooperate with this Bureau in any way he could.

The Tift County Agricultural Agent stated that they have been having a good many screwworm infestations.

Mr. T. R. Bruce, a farmer near Tifton, stated that he was having plenty trouble with hornflies. His black cattle attract more than any others.

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plenty trouble with hornflies. His black cattle attract more than

any others. He stated that he had seen hornflies in Tifton and that he

has sold some treatments for hornflies all along this spring. He thinks

Mr. Wells of the Tifton Drug Company has been selling some benzol and pine tar oil but not a great amount. He also keeps A-1 Screwworm Treatment. Benzol and pine tar oil have been sold all during May at the Pinkston Drug Company in Tifton and some as early as February of this year.

Mr. Cox of the Cox Drug Company in Tifton states that screwworms are much earlier this year than in previous years. Mr. Cox has been selling screwworm treatments for about six weeks. Mr. Cox has just purchased a drum of benzol.

Irwin County, Ocilla, Georgia

The agricultural agent was out of town so the writer did not get to see him. Screwworm medicines have been selling well for a month at the Davis Drug Company in Ocilla. Keen's Screwworm Killer made in Dallas, Texas is their best seller. This preparation is made by the Dallas First Chemical Company. Mr. Turk of the Davis Drug Company stated that screwworms are earlier than ever before.

Ben Hill County, Fitzgerald, Georgia

The county agricultural agent was not contacted since he was out of his office when the writer called.

About three gallons of benzol have been sold at the Hailes Drug Company at Fitzgerald within the last month. Benzol is the best seller.

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Treatments for about three infestations per week are being sold at the National Drug Company in Fitzgerald. Sales have been running about like this for about four weeks. There are five dealers in Fitzgerald who sell about the same amount. Fearless and A-1 screwworm treatments are also sold. Benzol is the best seller.

Mr. Joe Hendricks, a dairyman north of Fitzgerald, has not had any trouble with screwworms this year.

Mr. Paul Ragsdale of Fitzgerald who buys and sells cattle has had very little trouble with screwworms this year. He had one case in February in a castration wound, also one in March.

Coffee County, Douglas, Georgia

The assistant county agent, Mr. M. V. Claxton, was contacted and stated that Mr. L. J. Fussell lost three sows and all their pigs from screwworm infestations last week. Mr. Claxton stated that screwworms were giving trouble all over the county.

Mr. McRae of the McRae Drug Company has been selling some screwworm treatments but not a great amount. He sells a preparation of his own.

Three or four bottles of Fearless Screwworm Killer are sold each day at the Chapel Drug Company in Douglas. Sales started like this about three weeks ago.

Bacon County, Alma, Georgia

The county agricultural agent, Mr. Herman Nessmith, stated that screwworms are bad in his county. The day the writer was in his office

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Mr. McKee of the McKee Drug Company has been selling some screwworm treatments but not a great amount. He sells a preparation of his own. The county agent stated that he was contacted about 15 days ago. Three or four bottles of Pearless Screwworm Killer are sold each

day at the Chapel Drug Company in Douglas. Sales started like this about three weeks ago.

Bacon County, Alma, Georgia

The county agricultural agent, Mr. Herman Neesmith, stated that screwworms are bad in his county. The day the writer was in his office

Mr. Nessmith was getting out eight hundred letters to farmers on screwworm control. A copy of this letter is enclosed. Mr. Nessmith also stated that they are having trouble with ticks on hogs and cattle. There were screwworm infestations in Bacon County in December and January.

Mr. Jeff Kinlaw, Alma, Ga., Route 2, had a sow almost eaten up by screwworms last week. He has had a number of infestations in pigs also. Mr. Kinlaw saw a cow last week with a bad infestation in its ear. He stated the ear was almost eaten off.

About a dozen bottles of Dr. Boone's Screwworm Killer have been sold at the Central Drug Company within the last month. Lee's Drug Company has calls for benzol almost every day. Three bottles of benzol have been sold at this store today.

Ware County, Waycross, Georgia

The county agricultural agent, Mr. Nessmith, stated that screwworms have been present every month in the year. Mr. Nessmith also stated that ticks are troublesome and he thinks that it is the Gulf Coast tick that is giving trouble.

Mr. Seals of the Redding and Seals Drug Company has been selling benzol and pine tar oil but not very much. Mr. Seals makes a preparation of his own.

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Clinch County, Homerville, Georgia

Mr. Smith, Clinch County Agricultural Agent, stated that screwworms are abundant in Clinch County and have been active for about two months.

Dr. E. K. Avriett of the Avriett Drug Company has been selling screwworm treatments for about six weeks. He stated that screwworms are earlier and worse this year than in previous years.

Mr. A. L. Barnhill who has about four hundred head of hogs has been having a good many screwworm infestations. At the time the writer saw Mr. Barnhill he had a black hog bear in his truck which had been killed about an hour. One louse, one male Gulf Coast tick, two male Derma-centor variabilis and two female Derma-centor variabilis specimens were collected from this bear.

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Clinch County, Georgia

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Mr. Hensley of the Hensley and Hensley Drug Company has been selling

and this has not been much. Mr. Hensley makes a preparation

C O P Y

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF GEORGIA

Regents of the University System of
Georgia and the United States
Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service
County Agents' Work

Alma, Georgia, June 8, 1939

Dear Fellow Farmer:

SCREWORM CONTROL

HOW TRUE SCREWORMS AFFECT ANIMALS

When screwworms are present in a wound, there is a bloody discharge and a characteristic odor. For all practical purposes, a bloody discharge is sufficient evidence to identify their presence. A hard swelling usually accompanies a screwworm infestation. Bloody frothing from the mouth sometimes indicates that the lips or gums of the animal are infested. Common blowfly maggots usually do not cause bleeding in wounds.

Animals very often become weak and thin because of screwworm attack and they stray away from the herd. Infested sheep and goats hide themselves in underbrush, trying to keep away from the flies. This habit makes it hard to find infested animals in time for early treatment.

HOW TO TREAT SCREWORM-INFESTED WOUNDS

Use only benzol and pine tar oil. These are the only materials recommended by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Benzol is used to kill the screwworms. Pine tar oil is used as a dressing for wounds and for repelling flies.

(more)

HOW TO TREAT SCREWORM-INFESTED WOUNDS CONTINUED

Before these materials are applied, the portions of the animals covered with discharges from the wounds should be cleaned carefully. Wounds containing blood and serum must be carefully swabbed with cotton, because benzol does not readily kill screwworms protected by fluids in the wound. Immediately following the swabbing, a light application of commercial benzol is made to the wound with an oil can or syringe, which retards the flow of blood. Three or four minutes should be allowed for the benzol to reach the screwworms. A second light application is then made, and dry cotton is inserted in the opening of the wound. This cotton plug should remain in the wound so that the screwworms can have sufficient time to breathe and be killed by the gas of the benzol. It is recommended that stockmen leave the cotton plugs and screwworms in the wounds.

Pine tar oil (specific gravity 1.065, acid free, dehydrated) is then applied over the cotton plug and on the skin around the injured parts. It may be spread with cotton wrapped around a clean stick. The pine tar oil repels flies and aids in healing. Following the first treatment, the reappearance of a bloody discharge from the wound indicates that living larvae are present. In such cases treatment with benzol should be repeated. If there is no further discharge, the condition suggests that the screwworms are killed and that only pine tar oil should be applied. It is necessary to apply pine tar oil every day or two until the wound is healed.

HOW TO PREVENT SCREWORM FLIES

Screwworms must be prevented from breeding in living animals. This is the only method known at present for the control of the true screwworm fly. They cannot be prevented from infesting animals by setting out ordinary fly traps or by burning dead animals. These methods are useful in combating the common blowflies and are good sanitary practices. The immediate burning of carcasses of animals which die from screwworm attack is important in order to prevent the screwworms present from completing their development.

If the true screwworm fly can be kept from breeding in living animals, it is believed that there will be little trouble from screwworms.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Herman Nessmith
Herman Nessmith
County Agent

HN/ba

HOW TO TREAT SCREW-WORM-INFESTED WOUNDS CONTINUED

Before these materials are applied, the portions of the animal covered with discharges from the wounds should be cleaned carefully. Wounds containing blood and serum must be carefully washed with cotton, because benzol does not readily kill screwworms protected by fluids in the wound. Immediately following the washing, a light application of commercial benzol is made to the wound with an oil can or syringe, which retards the flow of blood. Three or four minutes should be allowed for the benzol to reach the screwworms. A second light application is then made, and dry cotton is inserted in the opening of the wound. This cotton plug should remain in the wound so that the screwworms can have sufficient time to breathe and be killed by the gas of the benzol. It is recommended that stockmen leave the cotton plugs and screwworms in the wounds.

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